

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

GURDON ROBINS, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1828.

VOLUME V.—NO. 17.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The renewed testimony of the public approbation and confidence, which the free suffrages of our mutual constituents have manifested towards me, demands the expression of my warmest acknowledgments. Indeed, to dissemble the strong and grateful sense of the kindness of my fellow-citizens, with which I am penetrated, by the recent demonstration of their favorable opinion, would impose on my feelings a severe restraint. But the best return for this distinction, and the one I am most solicitous to make, is the faithful and persevering application of every power and faculty to the advancement of the public welfare.

In all your efforts, therefore, to promote the best interests and general prosperity of the State, you may confidently rely on my zealous co-operation. It affords me unfeigned satisfaction to remind you, that during the year past the dispensations of Divine Providence have been signally propitious to the people of this State. We have abundant cause of gratitude to God, for His protecting goodness, which has continually surrounded us, and the manifestations of His abounding mercy, in the fruitfulness of the seasons; in the enjoyment of general health; in animating the wise and good to beneficence, and crowning with encouraging success their benevolent exertions to disseminate knowledge, to suppress vice, and to bring the risen and rising generations, to the practice of righteousness, temperance, and truth, and in the continued exercise of the rights of conscience, and the increasing prevalence of undissolved and practical religion.

Whilst other portions of the globe are convulsed by anarchy, and desolated by the merciless encroachments and desperate resistance of cruel and unrestrained dominion, it is delightful to know that the civil and religious privileges, the lenient but faithful and impartial execution of the laws, and the order and tranquility with which we are blessed, rest on a basis as imperishable as the connexion between knowledge and liberty—virtue and happiness. The spirit of criminality, however, which has too generally invaded private as well as public character, is to be deplored, not more on account of its blighting influence on individual peace, than its disastrous tendency to impair the high standing and weight our country holds abroad, and the discredit it reflects upon our civil institutions, and the freedom of the press. If amidst the agitation and heat excited by free and ardently contested elections, the public morals may be preserved unimpaired, the passions of passion restrained, and an independent press, the bulwark of freedom, shall be swayed by truth and reason, the enemies of liberty will never witness its annihilation, by the extinguishing of our alluring and powerful example. Notwithstanding the press is justly deemed a strong engine of rational and virtuous liberty, without the diffusion of the lights of education, its action must be impotent. The most careful attention, then, should be turned to the condition of our primary schools. No subject of legislative regulation is more vitally interesting to the community.

The perpetual pledge of the School Fund to the dissemination of knowledge among the people of the State, evinces a wise solicitude to advance the best interests of posterity; and the distribution of it, according to the ratio of the population between the ages of four and sixteen years, annually ascertained, secures to each school district a semi-annual dividend, sufficient with a comparatively small additional expense, to place the inestimable advantages of a good school within the reach of every family in the State. The safety of this fund is of paramount importance. You will, therefore, undoubtedly, be gratified to know, that its condition has never been more safe or prosperous, and that the dividends it has showered upon the people during the past year, considerably exceed the aggregate amount of all taxes levied by the state for the same period.

The Commissioner's report regarding a public trust inferior to none in the State, will be duly laid before you, and become rightly the subject of your scrutinizing examination. It will exhibit the gratifying fact, that the fund has been augmented to more than one million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The continuance of the watchfulness and vigilance, with which this fund has been managed, since it was placed under the care of a single commissioner, will doubtless in future years, considerably increase its income, by judicious and more productive investments. The additions necessarily made to the principal, in effecting such investments, may be expected at no distant day, to augment it to two millions of dollars. The interest of this sum would be entirely adequate, if properly expended, to accomplish the laudable object of its original appropriation, and its subsequent pledge by the constitution.

Although ample means may be thus furnished for the support of common schools in every minute section of the state, it is seriously apprehended that owing to laxity in the execution of the laws, corresponding effects will not be produced. There is too much reason to conclude that the liberal endowment of common schools has occasioned a relaxation of the praise worthy efforts to extend their utility, which distinguished our fathers—and that many have already fallen into the too prevalent error of undervaluing and neglecting common blessings, because an unfortunate deprivation of them may not have proved their real worth.

The thorough examination of the instructors, and the faithful inspection of the common schools, is indispensable. Inattention to the character and qualifications of the teachers, will be followed by deplorable consequences.

Without assiduous, efficient, moral, and learned teachers, our schools must sink. The dividends of our munificent fund may, indeed, be drawn from the treasury, and the schools opened and kept for a time sufficient to absorb them, by incompetent instructors; but the standard of education will soon be lowered, the community cease to be animated by the spirit of the age, and a large portion of our youth may be consigned to ignorance and immorality.

The utility and improvement of our system of education, depend primarily, on the school visitors. Their duties have relation, not merely to the proper distribution of the public money, but to the character and happiness of those who will soon be introduced to the active scenes of life, and exercise a controlling influence, upon the institutions and reputation of the State. To your consideration is submitted the propriety of more specifically prescribing by law the duties of the

school visitors, with additional sanctions, and of requiring the board in each society, in the month of September annually, to report to the Comptroller, the qualifications and attainments of the teachers, by them approved; the number of visits made to each school; the length of time, a school shall have been kept in each school district; the branches of learning taught therein; the progress made by the scholars; the books used; and generally the condition of the schools in the respective school societies. The operation of our present system, might be thus officially and accurately ascertained, and a body of information collected, highly useful in guiding future legislation. Such reports would also naturally produce increased vigilance and energy in the visitors, by enhancing their responsibility; excite a spirit of emulation among the pupils, especially conducive to their advancement in learning; and cause the exclusion of incompetent persons from an employment of transcendent importance.

The real and durable glory of the enlightened nations of the world, has been derived, less from the victories and conquests of their armies and navies, than from their advancement in useful knowledge, letters and general science, combined with the liberal and successful cultivation of the arts. The mode of exalting the character of our State is plain. Our literary institutions of the highest order, are perennial sources of good, and their benign influence has been diffused in other states. The attachment thus created between the members of our union, forms a strong guaranty of its continuance. To the well cultivated minds annually issuing from our Colleges, disseminating throughout the country the benefits of education, they will be the cherished objects of grateful recollection and filial support. The sons in successive generations, may be expected to visit the fountains which gave intellectual vigor, endowments and elevation, to their fathers. Such anticipations, however, can never be realized, if our colleges shall be refused patronage equal to the exigencies resulting from the improvements of the age, and the advancement of other like establishments. Connected directly with the reputation and welfare of the State, and contributing to preserve its literary ascendancy, alike gratifying and useful, our Colleges now laboring under pecuniary embarrassment, are strongly recommended to your liberal and favourable consideration.

The legislature of the State of South Carolina, has resolved "that the acts of Congress known by the name of the Tariff Laws, the object of which is not the raising of revenue, or the regulation of foreign commerce, but the promotion of domestic manufactures, are violations of the constitution in its spirit, and ought to be repealed," and "that Congress has no power to construct roads and canals in the States, for the purposes of internal improvement, with or without the assent of the States in whose limits those improvements are made."

A report of the Committee on the state of the Republic, in the Senate of Georgia, relating to the powers exercised by the General Government, "for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures, and effecting a system of internal improvement," declaring among other things, that they "do most solemnly believe that such policy is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution," and that the State ought to oppose in every possible shape, the exercise of the power on the part of the General Government, to "encourage domestic manufactures and internal improvements," has been sanctioned by the Legislature of that State. The report is accompanied by a resolution requesting "his Excellency the Governor" of Georgia, to forward a copy of the same to each of the other States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, for the concurrence of such as may approve of the principles therein avowed; and as due notice to those who may dissent from the same, that Georgia, as one of the contracting parties to the Federal Constitution, and possessing equal rights with the other contracting parties, will insist upon the construction of that instrument, contained in said report, and will submit to no other.

Copies of the preamble and resolutions of the State of South Carolina, and of the report and resolution adopted by the State of Georgia, received from the Governors of those States respectively, are now communicated and recommended to your dispassionate consideration, to which they are entitled, not less on account of the grave importance of the principles they assert, than the source whence they have emanated.—The solemn declaration by two members of our confederacy, that powers hitherto and still exercised by the General Government, are unconstitutional, may excite apprehensions as to the results of a constitution, which was the work of profound political wisdom, and sagacity, and has been deemed the safe guaranty of the paramount interests now decisively and warmly assailed.—It is believed, however, that a majority of the States composing our Union, will, with due moderation, but unshaken firmness, maintain the constitutionality of powers, the exertion of which has already advanced the best interests of the nation, and will continue to augment individual and national prosperity and wealth.

If the authority to expend the gradually increasing revenue, accruing from the customs and the sale of public lands, for the general improvement of the country, have not been delegated to Congress, and the common fund can only be constitutionally appropriated by the General Government, to provide for the common defence, and to pay the national debt, some of the fundamental objects of its establishment will be thwarted. These modern principles, would give the national Government, almost an exclusively warlike character, by limiting its powers to the resistance of invasion, and the protection and regulation of Commerce, reducing the nation at the same time, to a disgraceful dependence on foreign manufactures for articles of absolute necessity.

The ratification of the Constitution was distinctly urged on the ground, that it would enable the General Government to accomplish the objects which are now denied to be within its competency. In one of the celebrated papers which had a controlling influence in determining the public mind to the adoption of the Constitution, the people of the States were invoked to reflect, that by the powers delegated in that instrument, intercourse throughout the Union would be facilitated; roads shortened; interior navigation on our eastern side opened, and the communication between the Western and Atlantic districts, and between the different parts of each, would be rendered more easy, by connecting and completing

those numerous canals with which the beneficence of nature has intersected our country."

The dangers anticipated from the exercise of the power, are imaginary. It is not easy to discover how a government, emanating from the people of the United States, administered jointly by the representatives of the people, and the States in their federate character, but restrained from the exercise of municipal powers, can be seduced into the adoption of measures endangering the rights of the States. If, however, an event so unlikely should happen, and a majority of the National Legislature, in opposition to all the motives which ordinarily influence men; in disregard of sacred obligations; and in defiance of the public sentiment, should venture on an invasion of State rights, the simple operation of the elective franchise, would consign them to obloquy, and bring the Government back to the exercise of its Constitutional powers.

The power vested, be it remembered, is the power to do good. It is the power to enhance the wealth and the convenience of the people, by facilitating intercourse and internal commerce among the States. The power to appropriate money for such objects, has been repeatedly and beneficially exerted in sustaining works commenced by individual enterprise; by authorizing subscriptions to the stock of companies formed for the purpose of effecting internal improvements. Can this power be dangerous? A government felt only in its beneficent operations, need not be dreaded.

It might reasonably have been expected that a power to protect national industry in its varied and multiplied forms, exercised by the General Government since the passage of the first act levying an impost, by a Congress composed of men who were active in establishing the Constitution, would not at this day have been controverted. That act distinctly declared "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," to be one of its objects. This assertion of the power by such men, at such a time, ought to put the question at rest.—But its existence is not shown solely by a construction of the Constitution nearly cotemporary with its adoption. Every administration has, not only admitted, but expressly sanctioned it.

From the authority to levy taxes, duties and imposts, result the right and duty to protect manufactures, and agriculture as incontestably, as does the power to protect navigation and commerce, by discriminating duties. By the imposition on foreign tonnage of protecting duties, the vessels of other nations were, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, virtually inhibited a participation in the coasting trade, and that fruitful source of individual wealth and national power, was secured exclusively to our own shipping. The power affording adequate and equal protection to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, must reside in Congress.

The first exertion of the power to protect industry on the land, was most beneficial to the states now protesting against it. It encouraged and protected by a heavy duty, the culture of cotton, which was then scarcely grown in this country, but now constitutes, besides the domestic consumption, more than one half the amount of our unmanufactured exports. The protection has been extended to any article, so as to put down foreign competition, the result has been conducive not less to the interest of the consumer, than the manufacturer; domestic competition has uniformly limited its price.

The interests of Agriculture depend in no inconsiderable degree, upon a perseverance in this policy. When the populous nations of Europe were engaged in an unprecedented continental and maritime war, their gigantic efforts withdrew immense numbers of European producers from their accustomed employments, and destroyed the pre-existing proportion between consumption and production. Their neutral position gave to the citizens of the United States the highly lucrative employment of supplying, as far as was consistent with international law, the numerous wants of the belligerents, and our agriculture and commerce advanced with unparalleled progress. But the return of peace to Europe, checked the prosperity of our country, which war had accelerated.

Disbanded armies, laying aside the sword, resumed the plough. Instead of being consumers, only, they became producers. Instead of being dependant on us to supply their necessities, the European nations soon found their agriculture oppressed by a redundancy of its products. The consequence is, that agriculture, deprived of an European market for its productions, and finding but a limited demand for them elsewhere, than in the West-Indies, languishes in the northern and middle States. The farmers receive for their grain and other productions, prices which, but a few years ago, they would have deemed entirely inadequate, if not ruinous.

Constituting the sinews, and natural and safe defence of the country, and bearing a large proportion of the public burdens, the cultivators of the soil should receive such legislative protection, aid, and encouragement, as will not only relieve them from present embarrassment, but secure to their labor in future, an adequate and steady remuneration. This can only be effected by creating a regular demand for agricultural productions. Such is the domestic market. Liable to none of the fluctuations incident to the foreign demand, which are often increased by foreign legislation, and an accessional excess, a domestic market secures to the producer a ready and animating demand. This demand is produced by the consumption of the population engaged in the mechanic arts and manufactures, and in navigation and commerce. To foster these interests is to benefit the farmer.

The decided advantages resulting from the application of water power, in propelling the labor-saving machinery of manufacturing establishments, have induced its general use in this country. Such establishments will be placed, therefore, where that power can be commanded, creating around each a flourishing village, that will give animation to agricultural labor in its vicinity.

The favorable effects of the encouragement already extended to manufactures upon agriculture, are visible in many parts of our State. Abounding as it does in water power, we may confidently anticipate, that the suitable protection of domestic manufactures, will so augment the population of this State, that the domestic consumers of the productions of agriculture, will require a supply commensurate with its producing power.

It has been urged that the revenue will be diminished by the production in our own country, of the manufactured articles which are now obtained from foreign countries. But can it be ex-

pedient to contract a heavy debt abroad, in order to facilitate the collection of taxes at home?

The augmentation of the national wealth, which will undoubtedly result from the encouragement of domestic industry, will probably increase the importations of articles of convenience and luxury, not producible here, to an extent sufficient to prevent any considerable diminution of the imposts, by the policy in question. Experience warrants this expectation.

Besides, if the economy, prudence, and wisdom, which have hitherto marked the administration of our national concerns, shall be continued for eight years, the national debt, except the three per cent stock, will have been paid off, by the permanent appropriation of ten millions of dollars, to the sinking fund, and the treasury exonerated from that expenditure.

It should be remembered too, that this policy will create a rich source of revenue, within the country, easily available, enabling the government to meet the exigencies of war, without a resort to direct taxes.

The objection that an increase of the duties on foreign manufactures, will occasion a corresponding and permanent augmentation of price, has been triumphantly demonstrated to be without foundation, whenever the duties have been carried to the extent of complete protection. If there were no capacity to produce the articles taxed, the result might be different. But as encouragement is not monopoly, domestic competition, it is believed, will invariably protect the consumer. It has done so in the manufacture of hats, shoes, paper, nails, and many other articles, but in none more decisively, than in that of coarse cotton goods.

The exhausting effects of the immense importations of woollens, are obvious in the present rate of exchange, with the nation from which we draw our chief supply, and the consequent exportation of specie. Refusing almost all the productions of the free labour of our country, because she will protect her agriculture, and already possessing a large portion of our public stocks, Great Britain has at length reached the vaults of the Banks and drawn thence shipments of the precious metals, in payment for the articles with which the low prices of labor and of certain raw materials there, enable the British manufacturer to deluge our country.

The means of protection are two fold; the imposition of duties, or prohibition. The former was adopted by the first Congress, because it was a mode of protection, suited to the infant state of the country, and although it was gradual in its operation, it was seen to be certain in its consequences. The principle then established, having been maintained by an uniform course of legislation, for almost forty years, has induced the investment of immense capital on the faith of its continuance. The pledge thus given, can only be redeemed, by the complete protection of domestic industry, its full operation in depressing the price, by the augmented employment of capital and skill.

The encouragement of the growth of wool, and the complete protection of the manufacture of woollen cloths, deeply interests a large majority of the States of the Union. No measure can be more justly deemed national. The humiliating experience of the late war, should stimulate every patriot to support a policy, which will, in another similar contest, secure to our army and navy, as well as to our citizens at large, comfortable clothing, fabricated by American skill and industry, from American wool, and animate their zeal and exertions to defend the country, of whose independence they will thus have a gratifying demonstration.

The complete protection of wool and woollens, by excluding the miserable foreign fabrics, which the improvident now buy because they are cheap, it is hoped will revive, and widely extend household manufactures, diffusing, universally, the comforts and moral influence of domestic industry.

Communications from the States, are always to be met with frankness and respect. Those now presented to your consideration, affecting paramount interests, have a strong claim to your attention, and afford a fit occasion for this State, solemnly to express its opinion, in relation to the constitutionality and expediency, of the policy heretofore pursued by the national government, respecting internal improvements, and the encouragement of domestic manufactures.

The Legislature of South Carolina, in one of the resolutions communicated, declares that "the American Colonization Society, is not an object of national interest, and that Congress has no power in any way to patronize, or direct appropriations for the benefit of this, or any other Society." Embracing some of the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists, in the various sections of the Union, the operations of this Society, have hitherto been sustained by the contributions of benevolent individuals, and its exertions have been followed by extremely gratifying results. The colony of freed children of enslaved fathers, established under its auspices on the coast of Africa, is represented to be prosperous, and promises to be the effective instrument of diffusing light and knowledge in the benighted region, which the nefarious traffic in human flesh has long caused to mourn. Perhaps the ignominy, and deplorable consequences of the slave trade, may be averted from the present generation, by restoring to desolated Africa, the descendants of sons, torn from her by an unrelenting and felonious desire of gain.

Degraded in rank, as the African race are in our own country, even when free, they, with alarming frequency sink into vice and aggravated crimes. To facilitate therefore, the removal of this class of persons, which is the object of the society, to the land of their fathers, where they may enjoy the blessings of freedom and be excited to virtuous conduct, by the animating prospect of future exaltation of character and usefulness, will contribute alike to the gratification of Christian benevolence, and the diminution of crimes in our country.

Although Congress should refuse to patronize this society, nevertheless the magni-

tude of the evils sought to be mitigated by it may be expected to arouse in its behalf an effectual moral power, independent of legislative enactments, that will urge onward its progress, until it shall have dissipated the dark and portentous cloud which has long shed its disastrous influence on our country.

The General Assembly of the State of Ohio has refused to concur in the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, "concerning the encouragement of domestic manufactures, internal improvements, and the American Colonization Society," and expressed "their most solemn dissent to the doctrines therein contained." Agreeably to the request contained in the resolutions of Ohio, "that the same be laid before the Legislature of the respective States, for their consideration," the copy of which has been furnished me, by the Executive of the State of Ohio, is herewith transmitted.

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, are required to meet in the several States, on the first Wednesday of December next, and must be appointed by each State, within the space of thirty-four days preceding that time, in such manner, as the Legislature thereof may direct. There being no law in force in this State, prescribing the manner in which the Electors of President, and Vice-President shall be chosen, your attention will be naturally directed to the enactments constitutionally necessary, to secure to this State its rightful influence, in an election of so much magnitude, as that of the chief magistrate of this extended and extending republic.

Notwithstanding the provision of the constitution empowering the State Legislature to direct the manner in which the Electors shall be appointed, has been deemed, according to the strict letter of it, to authorize their appointment by the Legislature itself, such an exertion of the power, is, in my judgment, alike contrary to the true spirit of the Constitution, and calculated to prevent the full, free, and fair expression of the public will, in the Presidential Election. You will, I trust, be of the opinion, that the Electors in this State, ought to be chosen by the people in their primary assemblies.

Uniformity in the manner of designating the persons to exercise that high trust is desirable, and, although it has not been established by the constitution, a sense of right, combined with a desire to exert an unbroken power in the Presidential Election, it is believed, has induced seventeen of the States composing our Union, to provide for the choice of Electors, by a general ticket, while in two, they are chosen by the Legislatures, and in five by Districts. The adoption of the general ticket system, is not only sustained by the practice of this, and a large majority of the other States but is enforced by its intrinsic propriety and tendency, to preserve a distinguishing and essential feature of our government.

Anticipating your concurrence in these sentiments to re-enact, with the alterations rendered necessary by the progress of time, the Statute of 1824, which authorized the Electors of this State, to appoint the Presidential Electors, by a general ticket, and made the necessary regulations to carry that principle into effect.

Being persuaded that the amendments of the Constitution in relation to the organization of the Senate, and providing for the choice of State Senators, proposed at the last Session of the General Assembly, will occupy your deliberate consideration, I invite your attention to the enactments, necessary to consummate that measure, in the event of its receiving your approbation.

When the respective Houses shall have approved the amendment according to the Constitution, it must be presented to "the inhabitants of each town, in the State, for their consideration, at a town meeting legally warned and held for that purpose." If it shall be approved by "a majority of the Electors present at such meetings," the proposed amendment will become a part of the Constitution. The manner in which the approbation of the electors shall appear, is not prescribed by the Constitution, but must "be provided by law." It is presumed you will deem it proper, likewise, to provide the mode in which the town meetings shall be warned, and organized, and that they shall be held on the same day throughout the State.

The bill to provide for the organization, and discipline of the Militia, pending in the National Legislature, does not warrant the expectation, of a reduction of the period, for which the citizens of the United States shall be held liable to be enrolled in the Militia, excited by the report of the board of officers, and a report of the Committee, on the Militia, in the House of Representatives, at the last Session of Congress. It proposes to divide the Militia into two classes, denominated the Senior, and Junior classes; the Junior class comprising all persons under twenty-eight years of age, and the Senior class, all over that age. These classes are to be separately trained; the Senior class to assemble once in each year, but the Junior class to be called out annually by Division, Brigade, Regiment, or Battalion, and to remain encamped, for four days or more under the authority of the States. Entirely new principles are also proposed, as to the details of the Militia, for the public service. The whole plan would doubtless be found extremely inconvenient, and burdensome in its operation. Settled as the system of disciplining and detailing the Militia, has been for a long period, the habits of the people have conformed to it, and the complicated arrangement proposed, would be unsatisfactory. To the Militia of this State, it would be specially detrimental, not only by increasing their burdens, but by deranging the enlisted corps of Infantry, Artillery, Rifleman, and Cavalry, essential to the defence of our maritime frontier, and at all times valuable, as auxiliaries of the enrolled Militia. The hope, therefore, is cherished, that the scheme will not be adopted.

A radical change of the militia system, is not, in my opinion, necessary, or desirable. No new principle need be introduced. The time for which our citizens shall be held liable to enroll, is concluded on last page.

For the Christian Secretary.
 ERRORS CORRECTED, AND TRUTH
 DEFENDED—in reply to "V."
 NO. XI.

Thus we have found that according to your own words, "there can be no visible church without baptism"—that baptism is indispensable to membership—that the unbaptized have no right to the communion table; and that pour or sprinkle, is what Jesus Christ intended by the command to baptize. Baptists do not practice this, but observe immersion, and that only, as the ordinance of baptism; which you say the New Testament writers never intended by the word *baptizo*. Consequently you cannot commune with Baptists, if you believe what you have written, were they perfectly willing. In order to do this, you must admit that by immersion Baptists perform what Jesus Christ intended, when he gave the command to baptize. And it would be "uncharitable" for us to conclude, that you will admit that to be an ordinance of Jesus Christ, which you say violates, not only an important precept of the gospel, but the sixth commandment in the decalogue; that which you consider to be worthy of the sarcasm and ridicule of a professed Minister of the Gospel.

If Baptists are such as you have represented them, and their church built up in open violation of both law and gospel; and in a manner which is entitled to the derision of the professed servants of Christ: I ask, why is it that you are so anxious to commune with them? Why not be contented to be separate, lest you partake of their sins? To be plain, Sir, were the mask drawn aside, would it not disclose that your chief object is to hold up "close communion," as a frightful monster, in order to deter the children of God from walking according to the dictates of their own consciences, regulated by His sacred word?

But in justice to the denomination to which you belong, I would remark before I close, that I do not believe them to be as bad as you have represented. I am aware that as a body, they are much perplexed about their "baptized children," not knowing in what relation to consider them. But I seriously doubt whether a majority of them will adopt your premises, that all who are under age are members of the church, and entitled to the supper, as were the circumcised Israelites to the passover. There are many of your order, whom Baptists esteem as spiritually minded Christians, and with whom they rejoice to unite in all things where they are agreed; which are neither few nor of minor importance. But they cannot commune with them, without acknowledging "infant sprinkling" to be gospel baptism—yourself being one.

Therefore, while they deign to meet with them for the worship of God, they dare not fellowship that, which in their souls they believe to be the invention of the Anti-Christ. Love to God, and to them, their brethren; love to the cause of truth, and to the kingdom of their Redeemer, compels them to "walk in the light, while they have the light;" hoping by precept and example, to induce their brethren who have erred in this respect, to leave the inventions of men, and learn from happy experience, that the ways of "wisdom" are pleasant, and her paths peace.

As an apology to the reader, for having my remarks so protracted, and devoid of arrangement, I would remark, that they were commenced when but a part of "V's" production had appeared; the whole of which amounts to thirteen numbers, in which the same subject is often brought up in a different light.—As an apology for the manner in which I have treated the subject, I would refer the reader to the work of "V." itself; which may be found either in the "Conn. Observer," or in a pamphlet form, now in circulation; which I would recommend to the perusal of all who would wish to discover this last resort, to support the erroneous system of "infant sprinkling." May the Lord purify all his churches from every error, for His Son's sake.

READER.

Art thou a Christian, seeking to understand the requirements of thy God? Art thou anxious to behold the glories of our great High Priest, and learn the nature of His unchangeable priesthood? Then search the scriptures. Trust not to the devices of man, but enquire at the mouth of the Lord. Remember from henceforth, that the idea that the law required Jewish Priests to enter upon their work at the age of thirty, is all a fable; invented by designing men to uphold the sinking cause of the "man of sin." Remember that Jesus Christ was not made Priest by the law of a carnal commandment, but by the oath of God. Never, O never disgrace the character of your Saviour, but remember to exalt him in your hearts. He has said, "I am the way;" therefore follow Him through evil, as well as through good report. Imitate all his imitable examples. Take heed to the admonitions contained in the word of God. "Be not carried about by every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive." Eph. iv. 14. "Strive to-

gether for the faith of the gospel." Philippians i. 27. "Contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." Jude, 3d verse. "Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ." Col. ii. 8. Never treat with indifference any command of God; or say that it is not essential whether we obey God or not. Make not too much of baptism, and beware how you make too little of that ordinance which Jesus Christ and his Apostles enjoined upon believers, in the most imperative manner; which was sanctioned by the audible voice of the Father, by the example of the Son, and by the visible descent of the Holy Ghost. Christian reader, search the scriptures, and from thence learn the practice of primitive Christians in the days of the Apostles; and go thou and do likewise, so far as their proceedings were sanctioned by the voice of inspiration, that at last you may be of that happy number, concerning whom it will be said, "These are they which have followed the lamb whithersoever he goeth."

J.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY. ELECTION.

MR. EDITOR,—

Having been much gratified in perusing the communications of your useful paper, and feeling disposed to promote its object, I submit to your judgment the following, for insertion. Though in general, your readers may be more highly gratified in perusing compositions of a practical nature, rather than doctrinal, yet to many, I presume it would be both gratifying and instructing, to discover the principle upon which God has acted in the redemption of sinners. The doctrine of election, I conceive to be at the foundation of redemption by Jesus Christ. That God, in bringing many sons and daughters unto glory, hath only exhibited in this overt act, what was eternally purposed in Jesus Christ.

But precious as this doctrine is to many of the saints, there are many that most obstinately contend against it, as exhibited by revelation. The question to be determined, is not whether election is held forth in the word of God, for this is acknowledged by all; but whether persons are elected before they believe, or after. While the Arminian admits election, he says it took place after the person believed.—This is the subject which I now propose to examine, viz. were men elected in Christ before they believed, or after?

And first, suppose they were not elected till after they believed. Then, as God did not purpose that any should believe, "was not exclusively to themselves. But if men were left to choose and act on this subject, without any purpose of God to direct, would they choose to seek God and the salvation of their souls? Let God decide, Gen. vi. 5, "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil, and that continually. (11 & 12) And the earth also was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence, for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth." If every imagination of the thought be evil, is there any thing good? Can there be any act affirmed of the mind, not here embraced, that can be called good? We cannot frame a sentence in the English language, that will so effectually exclude every idea of remaining good in the heart, as does the one quoted. Rom. iii. 10 to 18, "There is none righteous, no, not one: there is none that understandeth; there is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way, they are altogether become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Their throat is an open sepulchre, with their tongues they have used deceit; the poison of asps is under their lips; whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness; their feet are swift to shed blood: destruction and misery are in their ways, and the way of peace have they not known: there is no fear of God before their eyes." Where is the master of language that can express total depravity, if it is not done here? There is none that seek God. Rom. viii. 7, 8, "The carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they that are in the flesh, cannot please God." In these passages, the strongest expression is made of aversion against God, and his holy religion. And if these characters described, are left of God to choose for themselves, they will choose that God should depart from them, for they desire not the knowledge of his ways. And when called to partake of the gospel feast, they all make light of it, and pray to be excused; saying, 'We will not have Him to reign over us.' Will such carnal minds, enmity against God and holiness, ever seek him? Surely not, for there are none that seek after God. But according to the supposition, God never designed they should come and be saved; and we have already shown they will not come. Hence then, on this supposition, no one ever will be saved. But experience shows that some do believe, and so will be saved. Therefore I conclude this

idea of election cannot be true, for it contradicts plain truth confirmed by experience, and destroys the end designed to be promoted.

But again, Psalms ii. 7, 8, "The Lord hath said unto me, thou art my son, this day have I begotten thee. Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." Isa. liii. 10, 11, "When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand. He shall see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied. How could God promise his Son, that he should have a seed to serve him, and the heathen for his inheritance; when he knew there was not one that would seek God, & he a not determined they should. Did not God eternally know, that not one would come unto him that he might have life. And yet in view of all this, he promised for a certainty, that his Son should have a seed to serve him. But if this Arminian notion of election be true, it is not only certain that there will not one sinner be saved; but renders the promise of the blessed God to his Son, inconsistent and impossible. I therefore conclude the Arminian notion of election is false, and inconsistent alike with reason, experience and scripture.

I now proceed to enquire what the scripture affirms, of the election of the saints in Christ, before they believed.—John vi. 37, "All that the Father giveth me, shall come unto me."

Though giveth here, is in the present tense, yet it is time prior to coming to Christ: i. e. they were first given to Christ, and afterwards came to him. The 39th verse puts the same idea in the past tense. "And this is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day." Here, hath given is prior in time, to that period in which he was speaking. Hence as he had received the gift of the Father, and as yet had not died, we see the number for which he died, was given him before, so that he might lay down his life for his sheep, and be sure of a seed to serve him. In John xvii. 2, 3, Christ mentions the gift of the Father. "As thou hast given him (the Son,) power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him; and this is life eternal, to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Here, hast given him, evidently precedes the giving to them eternal life.

1st Pet. i. 2, "Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit unto obedience, and sprinkling of the blood of Christ." By which we learn, that they did not obey first, being purified by the blood of Christ, and then were chosen; but elect according to the foreknowledge of God." Rom. ix. 11, "For the children being not yet born, neither having done any good or evil, that the purpose of God according to election might stand, not of works, but of him that calleth." Here good works, as obedience, are not a ground of the choice of God, for as yet they had done neither. For he saith to Moses, "I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion. So then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy." Rom. viii. 29, 30, "For whom he did foreknow, them he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first born among many brethren. Moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called; and whom he called, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorified." What shall we say then, to these things? If God, from the beginning, hath chosen some to salvation, who will deny it? Eph. i. 3, 4, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ, according as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love." Eph. ii. 4, 5, 6, "But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ; (by grace ye are saved,) and hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ." Chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, loved us while dead in sin, are phrases so clear, that it is impossible to evade them. 2d Tim. i. 8, 9, Be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel, according to the power of God; who hath saved us and called us, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began. According to this idea, the Apostle labored, (ii. 10) and endured all things for the elect's sake, that they might obtain the salvation that is in Christ, with eternal glory.

These several passages quoted, I think prove most conclusively, that God chose some of the human family in Christ before the world was, and so of course before they believed—which was to be proved. And if these passages do not prove

it, I should forever despair of forming a sentence that would express it.

Hence I conclude the doctrine of election is of God, and revealed most perspicuously in the word of God. And if revealed, it is for our instruction in righteousness, and comfort in the Holy Ghost. Though some, which I hope are the true disciples of Christ, oppose this, yet they do it ignorantly, for want of understanding. But the ignorance of brethren on this point, is not altogether chargeable to them. For where ministers are skillful in the ministration of the word, giving to every one a portion meet in due season, the brethren soon become confirmed in this important doctrine. Without a knowledge of this, Christians can have no consistent idea of their calling. They will confess they are saved by grace—that previous to regeneration, they were enemies to God; strangers and foreigners to the commonwealth of Israel. But still when election is proposed, as it often is in the word of God, they wonder, cavil, and sometimes deny. But while some excuse may be offered to palliate for this ignorance, and neglect among brethren, what shall be said to exculpate ministers, whose duty it is to study to show themselves approved, workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. If these through negligence do not inform themselves, on a subject so plain and plenary; or through fear of popular aversion, neglect to declare the whole counsel of God, and so starve the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made them overseers, what account shall they render, when the Lord calls them to give account of their stewardship. O ye servants of God, feed the Church of God which he hath purchased with his blood; not always with milk, for every one that useth milk is unskilful in the word of righteousness, and is a babe; but also with meat, that every one may have his portion in due season. Be faithful; supply the things that are wanting; comfort the feeble minded, strengthen the weak, and Christ shall give thee a crown of life.

E.

Having followed the Rev. Mr. Bogue thro' his treatise on the evidences in favour of Christianity, we now proceed to his examination of some of the prominent objections which infidels raise against it. As the numbers are short, and written with uncommon ability, we think our readers will be gratified with their insertion.

NO. 1.

OBJECTION. If we must examine one religion, in order to discover its divine origin, it is reasonable that we should examine ALL, and weigh their evidence: and this is so tedious, as well as arduous a task, that our lives will be at an end, before it can be accomplished.

This is not so difficult a work as may be at first imagined. The thing wanted is an universal religion, given and designed for the benefit of all mankind. Paganism never, in any one form, laid claim to be the universal religion. The Jewish dispensation was designed peculiarly for one nation, and only for a season, till the Messiah should appear. Mahometanism alone remains in competition with the Gospel. Compare the two, and examine their respective evidences. As for external proofs, the religion of Mahomet has none. No predictions announced his coming: nor did he work one miracle to prove that he was a teacher sent from God. So far was he from being able to foretell future events, that in hundreds of instances he shews himself ignorant of the past. Instead of imitating Jesus, who gave his own life for the sheep, he sheds the blood of others in abundance, for the establishment of his own dominion. The Jewish religion contained many discoveries concerning God; the Christian religion still more, and made ample additions to the list. Mahomet, while he acknowledges both to be from heaven, professes to bring us a new revelation; but it has nothing in it that is new: it contains not one valuable truth concerning the divine government, or in short on any religious subject, which was not known before. Will such a system stand the test? What is its use? Let it be placed by the side of the gospel; and let reason judge. The comparison has been drawn by a masterly hand: what the result is, observe and decide. It runs thus:

"With respect to this instance, I persuade myself it can be no very distracting study to find reasons to determine our choice. Go to your natural religion: lay before her Mahomet and his disciples arrayed in armor and in blood, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands, and tens of thousands, who fell by his victorious sword: shew her the cities which he set in flames, the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, and the miserable distress of all the inhabitants of the earth. When she has viewed him in this scene, carry her into his retirements; shew her the prophet's chamber, his concubines and wives; let her see his adultery, and hear him alledge revelation and his divine commission to justify his lust and his oppression. When she is tired with this prospect, then shew her the blessed Jesus, humble and meek, doing good to all the sons of men, patiently instructing

both the ignorant and the perverse. Let her see him in his most retired privacies: let her follow him to the mount, and hear his devotions and supplications to God. Carry her to his table to view his poor fare, and hear his heavenly discourse. Let her see him injured, but not provoked: let her attend him to the tribunal, and consider the patience with which he endured the scoffs and reproaches of his enemies. Lead her to his cross, and let her view him in the agonies of death, and hear his last prayer for his persecutors: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

"When natural religion has viewed both, ask which is the prophet of God? But her answer we have already heard; when she saw part of this scene through the eyes of the Centurion who attended at the cross; by him she spake and said, 'Truly this man was the Son of God.' Sherlock's Disc. Vol. i. Sermon. 8.—Bogue.

CONTROVERSY.

In some remarks on controversy, in a late number of this paper, we observed that the evils which it occasions, are more apparent than the good. Of this we have an illustration in the history of the Reformation. While Luther and Calvin and Knox and a host of others, were assailing the corruptions of the Papal Church—the severe conflict which they maintained at the hazard of their lives, was the occasion of great evils. As that was not an age of refinement, and as the questions in dispute embraced the dearest interests of men,—the controversy not only awakened the intellect, but roused and kindled the passions of all Europe. On one side it was contested with the sword of the spirit, and too often we think, with satire and coarse invective; on the other, slander and reproaches and dungeons and instruments of torture, were the weapons brought to the contest, to defend the waning power and infallibility of his holiness, the Pope.

The calumny and malignant feelings and acts of violence, witnessed in that frenzied age of turmoil, were confessedly tremendous evils. But great as were those evils, which are now almost forgotten—the blessings resulting from the conflict are incomparably, infinitely greater. But for that controversy, the millions of Protestants in Europe & America, instead of basking in the sunshine of liberty, and rejoicing in Jesus Christ as their Saviour, would now be groaning under the iron yoke of political and spiritual bondage, suffering the penalties and performing the painful rites of superstition, dreaming of Heaven as a rest from their sorrows, while groping their way in all the pollutions of sin, to the world of eternal darkness. The good, already witnessed, as the effects of that conflict,—is immense—too great to be estimated.

But to come to the history of our own times; it is known to most of our readers, that a controversy—perhaps we ought to use a softer name—that an animated discussion of some of the fundamental truths of the gospel, has been continued in New England for several years, between those who believe and those who disbelieve in the Deity of Jesus Christ. This, no doubt, is the most important controversy of modern times. The truth in question is the very foundation of the believer's hope—the rock on which he rests his immortal destinies. The discussion has generally been carried on with the courtesy characteristic of gentlemen; and though it has failed to unite the orthodox with the Unitarian sect, (these are the terms of distinction) and awakened many prejudices and unkind feelings—it has been productive of great good. It has drawn out error from its hiding place, and exposed it in its true character to open day. It has stripped off the disguise by which the sentiments of some teachers in the visible church, were artfully concealed from the public. It has awakened, and is still awakening the spirit of inquiry. It has excited many to search the Scriptures—to examine them with the most intense interest, to know what the Holy Spirit has taught about Jesus Christ and the way of salvation.

The good effects of all this discussion and inquiry are already apparent. In the city of Boston, where the undefined and easy creed of Unitarianism has prevailed to a greater extent than in any other place, orthodox congregational churches have been rising every year, till from two their number has increased to eight. The Spirit of the Lord has visited these congregations, enlightened the minds and changed the hearts of many, and this good work is making progress while the discussion is still going on.—Family Visitor.

REVIVAL IN NEWPORT, R. I.

Extract of a Letter from a lad of 13 years of age, to his relative, Rev. Wm. Bentley, dated

NEWPORT, R. I. March 18, 1833.

"Peace be with you, and with the flock of God committed to your charge. May God shower his Spirit upon you; and may the flock, with its pastor, be led by the Chief Shepherd into green pastures, and be made to lie down by rivers of still waters. May you all be as the disciples of old, of one heart, one mind in one

place. May your hearts be more strongly cemented in bands of union and love. May we all have that oneness of spirit with Christ, even as he is one with the Father. May God work mightily by you, and the rest of his servants, till all the earth shall be subdued, and the kingdom of our Lord shall be here as in heaven: His will be done by men, as by his holy angels. May the time hasten, when no man shall have occasion to say to his neighbor, Know ye the Lord? but all shall know him, for himself—when all shall be brethren, and all bound for Mount Zion, and the earth be as paradise again.

The Lord is at work in Newport: His Spirit is as fire amongst stubble. With his fan in his hand, he is purging his floor of the chaff, and purifying the wheat. Jordan is about to be broken up by about 30 candidates. The work is spreading, and powerful. The intemperate and the prodigal are brought to leave the intoxicating bowl, the tavern, gambling table, and ball room, for the house of prayer; many of whom have found Jesus of Nazareth, the chiefest among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely. The aged, whose heads have long been blossoming for the grave, are now become as little children, feeding on the sincere milk of the word. Some near the end of their earthly career, have lately been born again. The opposer is brought to cry, as the three thousand Jews, when "they were pricked in the heart," Men and brethren, what shall we do? Many have obeyed the commandment, Repent and be baptized for the remission of your sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost; and have in some degree found the promise verified.

Newport does not partake alone of this reformation; it extends 40 miles around, and I trust from heaven to earth. The Lord is "emphatically near"—it is the work of the Lord, and marvellous in our eyes. I expect to follow Christ in the ordinance of baptism next Lord's day, and join the first Baptist Church of Newport, if God permits.

May the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, Amen. If we meet not on earth, I hope we shall meet in heaven, to join the general assembly of the first born, and to surround the throne, and praise the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, forever and ever.

J. H. McK.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1828.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

We have before us a singular document, from the "United States Catholic Miscellany," purporting to be an address of the "Irish Catholic Association," in Ireland, to the Protestant dissenters in England, calling on them to co-operate with them, (the Catholics) in their petition to the British Government for emancipation. Both the Protestant dissenters in England, and the Catholics, are at this moment petitioning for the same thing, viz. the removal of the religious "Test Acts." We can conceive of but one reason why the Catholics should not, on the principles of justice and true policy, succeed in their petition; and that reason is suggested in the following quotation from the address before us, viz.

"No man should disobey the laws (of his country), unless under the sanction of a higher duty, and in obedience to a more awful authority." And then the address subjoins, "If you (Protestant dissenters,) do agree with us in that principle, why will you not assist us, to give it practical effect?"

This is very specious reasoning—but on examination, it will be found fallacious. The all important question arises, what should be considered the "highest duty," and the "most awful authority?" The Protestant replies, the will of God revealed in his word; which word teaches obedience to magistrates, in all matters relating to the second table of the law—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

But what is the reply of the true Catholic to this question?—Obedience to the Church, whose head is the Pope, the successor of St. Peter who has on many occasions, and who possesses the right, to absolve the people from their allegiance to their legitimate government. Here is the grand reason why the Protestant dissenters in England, cannot unite with the Catholics in their petition for emancipation. The dissenters have as much to dread from the foreign influence of this ghostly power upon Catholics, in case of their emancipation, as the establishment has. For the Protestants have no disposition to rebel against the government, or to change its character: and they deny that any foreign earthly power, possesses the right to absolve them from their allegiance to the constituted authorities of the land. But the Catholic has only to be absolved by the Pope, and he is prepared for rebellion. And that this act of absolution would not be withheld, if circumstances should favour its annunciation, the history of Europe presents the most alarming evidence. If the decisions of "the Church," with the Pope at its head, is "the most awful authority," and imposes a duty paramount to all former oaths of allegiance, as every true Romanist holds; and the real, or supposed interests of this Church, or of this Pope, should require a revolution,

what has not a nation to fear from an increase of subjects, under the control of a foreign influence so potent. And on this ground, and on no other, may the British government well hesitate, before they act on a matter involving consequences so momentous.

The two positions advanced, and defended in the address above alluded to, are 1st, "That the Catholic religion is friendly to civil liberty." 2d. "That the Catholic religion is favourable to liberty of conscience."—And the writer talks with as much apparent assurance, as if he thought he was defending the truth. With the present situation of Spain, and the history of the world for the last 1200 years before us, it will be extremely difficult to make any who have not agreed to give their power and strength to the "Beast," believe either of the positions stated in this address, notwithstanding the strong assertions with which they are attempted to be sustained.

The writers of this address, have been careful not to define what they consider the "most awful authority."

Since writing the foregoing, we have learned that a copy of the address which has elicited the above remarks, has been sent to each of the clergymen in this city; and probably is very widely distributed through the United States.

REVIVAL IN MIDDLETOWN.

The Lord is showing his mercy to the inhabitants of Middletown, Westfield Society.—Sixteen have recently been buried in the likeness of the Saviour's death, on a profession of their faith in Him, by the Rev. Jona. Goodwin. Others are enquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward.—Thus the Holy Spirit is glorifying Christ, by reconciling sinners to God, through the death of His Son.

The Governor's Message, which will be found entire in this paper, although very good, is in our opinion quite too long. But those of our patrons in this State, who do not take any other paper, will doubtless be gratified at our inserting it, although it has been to the exclusion of many articles which we had designed for our columns this week.

It gives us pleasure to see so full a recognition of that Divine hand, from whence all our blessings come, as is found in this document; and we think we shall give offence to none, when we express the opinion, that we have been peculiarly happy in the selection of our Chief Magistrate.

POST MASTER GENERAL.

It seems that this meritorious officer has been attacked, and his removal from office called for, by an Editor in Philadelphia, on account of the removal of Mr. Bache, from the office of Post Master in that city. Judge M'Lean has published in the National Journal of the 10th inst. a full statement and vindication of his conduct in this matter; and a bold and manly appeal to the people, touching his public character, in which there is intrinsic evidence of his consciousness of integrity.—We subjoin the following extract from this document.

"The Post Master General admits that certain charges were preferred against Mr. Bache, every one of which was strictly investigated and laid before the President, who was understood to concur in the decision made."

As to the charge of prostituting the patronage of his office, the Post Master General on the broadest ground defies the world. All the other branches of the government united, do not control a patronage so extensively distributed, or so complicated in its details. Its results are seen in every neighborhood of the Union, and he boldly defies any one to name a single act, which has not been done with an exclusive view to the public interest. He may have been mistaken in the act, but not in the motive. If there is any one act for which he entertains a deeper detestation than all others, it is the prostitution of a trust held for the public benefit, to selfish and unworthy purposes. There is no object sufficiently elevated to present a temptation to him, on this score. He will prostitute his trust neither for, nor against any administration. And he takes this occasion to remark, that he has conversed with the President (for whom, since his acquaintance, he has never ceased to feel the greatest respect,) on the subject of patronage, and was happy to find that the view here presented was approved.

In regard to the negligent manner in which the duties of the Post Master General have been performed, so broadly charged, he has only to remark, that it has not been in his power to do more service than he has performed. His nights as well as days, have been devoted to his duties. Many have doubtless done more, from their superior ability to serve the public; but no one who has not been freed from the exhausted calls of nature, has devoted more hours to the public than he has done. He appeals to the people as his witnesses, and to the extended operations of his Department. In less than five years its revenue has been increased near half a million of dollars per annum; its facilities are only limited by the wants of the country. The whole mail establishment of the Union, under

his administration, has been augmented one third.

If these results will not excuse him from the charge of inattention to his duties, they will be viewed, at least, in mitigation. He is ready to answer the public for the minutest transaction of his Department. Although there are more than seven thousand collectors of the revenue of the Department, on a strict examination there will be found to be as little loss in the collection of its revenue, as has ever been sustained by the government in collecting the same amount."

TARIFFVILLE, CONN.

The Anti-Universalist paper, printed in Providence, R. I. says, the Post Master in that city, has returned a paper directed to the Post Office in Tariffville, Conn. saying, "he does not know where the village is." For the information of the Post Master and others, we give the information, that Tariffville is situated in Hartford Co. Conn. about 11 miles N. N. W. from the city of Hartford, on Farmington River. That there is an extensive Woollen and Carpet Manufactory—Store—and Post Office in the Village. That the turnpike road passes directly through, on which the mail is carried. And that this village much resembles many of those neat & thriving manufacturing establishments, that are continually springing up in the enterprising State of Rhode Island. We only add, an expression of our hope, that the Anti-Universalist may find its way to the Village.

NOTICE.

Br. S. Ewer, Agent of the Convention, will attend the Ashford Association, which holds its session this year at Mansfield—time of session 1st Wednesday in June. All in the vicinity who wish to make communications, or remittances for this paper; or any officers of Primary Missionary Societies, who wish to transmit funds to the Convention, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

NOTICE.

There was one short item

in our paper a few weeks since, which we fear was not observed, especially by those for whom it was particularly designed.—The Notice was in reference to payment—and we would again respectfully request those who are indebted for this paper, to remember that the interest of the cause, requires that all that is due, should be paid by the time of the session of the Convention in June, if not before.—Those whose accounts have run on from year to year, with but partial payments, it is hoped will pay particular attention to this notice. Those subscribers either in, or out of this State, who have discontinued the paper, but have not paid their accounts in full, should any of them chance to see this notice, are desired to read and ponder upon Matt. vii. 12.

General Intelligence.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, May 7. This day the Legislature of this State convened in N. Haven. The House was called to order by Mr. T. Pitkin, he being the oldest member.

The Hon. Mr. Young was re-elected Speaker, and Messrs. Hawley and Perkins, clerks, by a large majority; Mr. Young having 159 votes, out of 179; Mr. Hawley 177 out of 183, and Mr. Perkins 174 out of 190.

Messrs. T. Pitkin, S. Raymond, and Cleveland were appointed committee of elections.

Messrs. Shepard and Mathewson, to wait on the Senate and inform them that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Hon. Mr. Betts, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hoadley, Kimberly, McCurdy, Isaacs, Nichols, Swan, Swathel, and Parish, (one from each county,) of the House, to examine the return of votes for Governor, and Hon. Mr. Alsop, of the Senate, and Messrs. Isaacs and Ingham, of the House, to wait on his Excellency, the Governor, and inform him of his election.

Resolutions were passed, ordering 300 copies of the rules to be procured for the use of the members; appointing Messrs. Scott and Hotchkiss, messengers; and authorizing the Speaker to invite the clergy of the different denominations in this city, to officiate in rotation as chaplains. At 12 o'clock the House proceeded to the Episcopal church, where was delivered a practical discourse, by Rev. Mr. Wheaton, from Jeremiah xviii, 7, 10. The sentiment of the discourse, was, that moral law in the great body of the people, is the only safeguard of liberty; that the people must be enlightened and feel themselves subject to the sanctions of religion in order to promote free institutions.

Thursday, May 8. Morning.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crosswell.

On motion of Mr. Kimberly, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to provide rooms for committees. Messrs. Kimberly, Tomlinson and Palmer, were appointed.

At half past ten the Governor's Message was received, read, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

It was resolved that a committee of one from a county be appointed to enquire into the expediency of reviving the law for the assessment of taxes.

The following committees were appointed. Messrs. J. Griswold and Waring, to bring forward the unfinished business of last session.

Messrs. S. Raymond, McCurdy, and Butler, to superintend the printing of the House.

Afternoon.—Mr. Johnson, of the Senate, Mr. Hoadley, of the House were appointed to wait on Rev. Mr. Wheaton, and request a copy of his sermon for publication.

An act was introduced regulating the fisheries near New-Haven. Also an act, in alteration of an act, for levying and collecting duties—that the collectors be allowed to make

their returns till the second Thursday of the session, instead of the 19th of May, as limited by the present act. The rules of the House were dispensed with, and the bill passed to its second and third readings, and was passed.

Messrs. Parish, Ingham, and Dutton, were appointed an engrossing committee.

500 copies of the roll of the House were ordered to be printed.

An act was introduced providing for the election of Presidential electors on the first Monday in November next.

Friday, May 9.

Morning.—Prayer by President Day. Petition of Sturges and others respecting the colonial trade, referred to a select committee.

Memorial of John Q. Wilson and others in favour of an act respecting county work houses, referred to a committee of one from a county.

The Speaker nominated the following committees.

On Finance.—Messrs. Isaacs, D. S. Boardman, and C. P. Huntington.

On Military returns.—Messrs. Wm. Williams.

Resolutions for taking into consideration the propriety of re-organizing county courts, referred to one from a county.

Petition of Alva June and others respecting the militia laws, referred to the committee on military returns.

Bill respecting trespasses was introduced by Mr. Griswold.

Bill for a sign post near the congregational church in Wilton; rules of the House dispensed with, read second and third time and passed.

A bill for the choice of President electors being nearly a transcript of the old law, was read a second and third time. Mr. Perkins introduced an amendment to make the law permanent; now it must be passed every fourth year.

Mr. T. Pitkin objected on the ground that the electors hereafter may be chosen by districts, and that he hoped that the constitution of the U. S. would be so altered that the electors might be so chosen throughout the U. S. That, thus the excitement on the subject of the Presidential election, which must soon shake the country to the centre, may be in some measure prevented.

Mr. Perkins thought if the amendment was passed, it would tend to induce tranquility; one cause of excitement, (of the bringing up of this bill every fourth year) being removed.

Mr. Shepherd said.—The election belongs permanently to the people, therefore the law on this subject should be permanent.

The amendment prevailed—104 to 92.

Resignation of Col. Sidney Wadsworth accepted.

Afternoon.—The following Committees were announced:

On the School Fund: Messrs. Hoadley, Kimberly, Chappell, D. Tomlinson, J. W. Huntington, Eaton, Ingham, and Willey.

On Taxation: Beckley, Griffing, Hull, Reynolds, Coe, Burnett, Storrs, and Kider.

An act to repeal the 45th section of the military law was introduced by Mr. C. P. Huntington.

An act was also introduced regulating the licensing of tavern keepers.

The House adjourned at an early hour this afternoon to give time for County meetings.

We learn that the Bill for Districting the State for the choice of State Senators has passed the House of Assembly by a majority of two votes.

The latest accounts from Europe, were received by the arrival of the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th of April.

The British Parliament re-assembled on the 15th of April. A great number of petitions had been presented to the House of Lords, for the repeal of the "Test and Corporation Acts"—A few had been presented against the repeal. No bill had yet been presented to the House of Lords on the subject. It will be recollected that this bill has passed the House of Commons.

From the Morning Courier.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The 12th of April was the day officially announced for the passage of the Pruth by Russia. Consequently, it will still be many days before we can hear of the event and its effects. Preparations are still going on, and couriers are passing to and fro from cabinet to cabinet, charged with important secrets, and furnishing subjects for guess and speculation. An article from Vienna states, or it might rather be said supposes, that England and Austria are now in an understanding to protect Turkey, and that France and Prussia go with Russia. England preserves a mysterious quiet thus far, but France and Prussia are certainly preparing to take their stand on one side or the other. It is openly admitted in the accounts from Paris, that the French army is augmented to the amount of 80,000. The French Journals allude not only to the increase of the army, but also to a new loan, which it is now reported will rather exceed 100,000,000 of francs; and, according to one of the private letters, the French Ministry find that they cannot arrange the whole of the finances of the year, without 130,000,000 of francs.

Letters from Odessa, of the 20th March, state that the Declaration of War had been received; the army was ordered to concentrate, and some of the transports lately taken up, were expected to proceed to Galatz, on the Danube, a town a little above the place where it receives the Pruth, and where vessels of 300 tons can proceed with safety. A part was reported to have been sent across the Black Sea, with supplies for the Russian army in Persia. These letters state that the Turkish forts on the Danube are now strongly garrisoned, and detachments of the army (30,000 men assembled at Adrianople,) had been ordered to proceed to the northern frontier.

FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing packet ship John Jay, Capt. HOLDRIDGE, arrived below yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 8th of April, which we announced in a *Postscript* dated 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday—in addition to our own files, we are indebted to our friend Capt. Holdridge, for papers and ship news to the latest dates—we continue our extracts of European intelligence, this day.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The intelligence brought by the John Jay, confirms us in the opinions which we advanced in our paper of yesterday, with respect to

the intentions of the Czar. He has announced to England, France and Austria, his formal decision to compel the Sultan to accept the propositions offered by the Treaty of July 6, and his determination to cross the Pruth on the 12th of April. And he furthermore declares, that his *Manifesto* on this subject will depend upon the answers which he shall receive from the cabinets of St. James and St. Cloud! This is caution enough to do honor to Metternich himself. The answers from England and France may possibly be such as to change his views, but we doubt very much that Nicholas takes his steps without seeing his way. He would cut a most ridiculous figure in crossing the Pruth, flourishing about Wallachia and Moldavia, and then very heroically backing out, and re-crossing the fatal river.

We doubt whether poetry will ever have an opportunity to say of Nicholas,

The Czar, with twice a hundred thousand men,
Crossed the small Pruth, and then—re-crossed again!!

He has not assembled his armies on the banks of that river for the purpose of playing *bo-peep* with the Turks; if he has, we have very much mistaken the man.

The whole of the Russian Army in readiness for employment, is about 652,000. Of these, 133,000, the present army of the Pruth (including 18,000 cavalry), are under the command of Wittgenstein.

Frankfort March 30.—(Private Correspondence.)—Private letters received this morning from St. Petersburg announce that all the Corps of the Army of the South are on their march towards the Pruth, and that the Emperor will set out in eight days. In consequence of the arrival of a Cabinet Messenger, an extraordinary Sitting of the German Diet was held yesterday afternoon. M. de Naylor immediately set out for Berlin to spend the Easter holidays, it is said.

Preparations of the Sultan.—The Sultan is pursuing his preparations with unabated industry; his every act indicates a determination of resistance to the last. He is fortifying his capital, the heart of his empire, and the key of the Euxine, in every possible way. One division of his Army is already at Adrianople, ready to take the field, and all the inhabitants in the capital and its neighborhood are summoned to arms.

ENGLAND.

The King continues to gain health. The 17th April was fixed on for the first reading, in the House of Lords, of the Bill to abolish the Corporation and Test Acts. [This Bill has already passed the House of Commons.]

London, Sunday evening, April 6.—There is a report in circulation, which we believe to be well founded, that the new Premier is already disgusted with the cares of office. Among other things, the firmness, or as some would say, obstinacy of a great personage, gives him much uneasiness. Certainly the gallant Duke's looks have not been improved since his accession to political power; when we saw him on Thursday last, he had the appearance of a man worn down with anxiety.—*Sphinx*.

FRANCE.

An article from Marseilles, gives some additional strength to the opinion advanced by some of the European Journals, that France has a perfect understanding with Russia. It states that the troops assembled about Toulon, to be embarked, consist of eight battalions of 600 men each, 600 artillery and engineers, and 450 cavalry. That these troops are intended for Greece—that in conjunction with 5000 men from Cadix, and 6000 from England, they will be employed in protecting the organization of an Independent Government in Greece, and especially to take possession of an island before the Dardanelles, in order, if Prussia should make itself master of Constantinople, to be able, in case of necessity, to command the Channel. Of course, this statement is not official. We wait with much anxiety, to learn what stand France intends to take in the new and embarrassing situation of parties. Meanwhile she is in considerable trouble and agitation about her own affairs.

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

The Treaty between our Government and the Porte is fully confirmed; and letters at London state, that the terms are very favorable to America, as the Treaty was negotiated during the angry excitement of the Porte against the European Powers.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5.

Chief Justice Savage was this morning nominated to the Senate as Treasurer of the U. S. in the place of the venerable T. T. Tucker, who died on Saturday.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Lewis Weld, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Philadelphia, to Miss Mary A. Cogswell, daughter of Dr. M. F. Cogswell.

In Haddam, by Rev. Mr. Shailor, Mr. David P. Wilcox, to Miss Sally M. Waukey.

At Wethersfield, Mr. John Robins, Jr. to Miss Lucy W. Goodwin.

OBITUARY.

At Suffield, Mr. Martin King. Mrs. Woodworth.

At Middletown, (U. H.) Mr. John S. Townner, aged about 40.

At New-Haven, Mr. Albert S. Bacon, aged 31, of Oswego, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, will be held agreeably to appointment, at the Baptist Meeting House in the city of Middletown, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped a general attendance will be given.

NOTICE.

EPAPHRAS LOOMIS, Guardian to Sophronia Jewett, and Elizabeth Jewett—Guardian to Abigail Jewett, Celenda Jewett, Mary Jewett, and Lussely Jewett, all of Tolland, in the district of Stafford, minors, have made application to the Court of Probate for said District of Stafford, to sell the right of said minors in the real estate of IRA JEWETT, late of said Tolland, deceased; and said Court hath assigned the 15th day of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Probate Office in said district, for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested, may appear (if they see cause,) at said time and place, and be heard thereon.

EPAPHRAS LOOMIS, } Gaardi-
ELIZABETH JEWETT. } ans.
Tolland, May 2, 1828. } 03w16

Continued from first page.

rolment in the militia, ought to be lessened and limited, to the period between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years. The enactment of this provision, would give the relief required, and increase the efficiency of this arm of national defence.

Having been officially informed, in September last, that the quota of arms accrued to this State, under the act of Congress for arming the militia, since the close of the year 1822, had been settled at the war department, I visited the arsenal, with the view of ascertaining the quantity and condition of the arms there deposited, and the kind of arms needed by the State. The Quarter Master General reported that there were in the arsenal 4857 muskets purchased by the State, together with 2972 muskets and 150 rifles, with the proper accoutrements, received from the United States. These arms appeared to be in good order. According to the last regular returns, there were in the hands of the militia, but not owned by the State, upwards of 13,000 muskets and rifles fit for service, which, with those in the arsenal, are nearly equal to the whole number of the infantry.

But the supply of mounted cannon was found to be inadequate. Entertaining a decided opinion, in which experienced military men concur, that an additional quantity of field ordnance is indispensable, to the proper defence of the State, as well as desirable for the immediate use of the artillery, I communicated that opinion to the War Department, with a request that forty pieces of mounted cannon and the necessary accoutrements might be furnished to this State, in lieu of the muskets ready for delivery. This requisition was met by an assurance, that it would be complied with, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be constructed, for which "immediate arrangements" would be made. Information, however, was at the same time given, that the carriages "cannot be completed and delivered until next summer, as the same number are required to be provided for the State of New-York, besides the smaller supplies for other States." The importance of adding to our supply of cannon, removed all hesitation in acceding to the proposed delay.

The arsenal needs some repairs, and it is important to place the large amount of public property there deposited, in a state of greater security from fire. But it is desirable to avoid drawing from the Treasury the means necessary to accomplish that object. This may be effected to a considerable extent, if not entirely, by the sale of such articles, heretofore purchased by the State, as are in a state of deterioration, as well as those which modern improvement in the fabrication of arms and munitions, have rendered useless. A due regard to economy, therefore, induces me to present to your consideration, the expediency of authorizing the proposed sale, with proper limitations of the discretion of the officer, who may be charged with making it.

The condition of our financial concerns, is highly prosperous. The receipts into the Treasury of the civil list funds, for the year ending on the 31st of March last, including the balance in the Treasury at the close of the preceding year, amount to ninety-two thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-one cents. Of this sum, thirty thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and forty-seven cents, have been received from the State tax, and the tax on bank stock belonging to persons not residing in this State. The expenditures during the same period, including fourteen thousand dollars paid to the commissioners for building the State Prison; thirteen hundred dollars to the Warden of the prison, and one thousand dollars advanced to the Committee for building the State House at New Haven, have amounted to only sixty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, making the amount of the ordinary expenses of the State, less than fifty-one thousand dollars; and leaving the sum of twenty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars in the Treasury, at the commencement of the current year. The permanent fund, exclusive of three hundred and fifty-four shares in the Eagle Bank, amounts to three hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents, the income of which is applicable to the ordinary expenses of the State. This sum is invested in productive stock, which is deemed safe.

Agreeably to the existing law, the convicts heretofore confined in New Gate Prison, have been transferred to "the Connecticut State Prison." The Warden appointed by the Directors of the prison, is peculiarly qualified to discharge the important duties of his station, and his labours have been followed by the most satisfactory results. The police of the prison tends alike to meliorate the condition of the prisoners; to effect their reformation, to prevent the commission of crimes; and to promote the security of the community. Its discipline is strict, but humane. Each prisoner is subjected to the salutary restraints of constant inspection; denied all conversation except with his immediate keeper; absolutely excluded from external intercourse, and prohibited even to see a visitor, unless in the presence of an officer of the Institution. When not employed in labor, each convict is confined in a solitary cell, where he eats his food, with which he is adequately supplied. The only drink allowed the prisoner when in health, is water.—It is gratifying to know, that under this regimen, the appearance and vigor of the convicts have obviously improved, notwithstanding the habits of intemperance, which probably led many of them to the perpetration of the crimes, that have rendered necessary their seclusion from society. When sick they receive proper care and treatment, but no one has yet been sent to the hospital. Religious exercises are attended on the morning and evening of each day, and on the Sabbath divine service is performed in the presence of the prisoners. By a permanent regulation, a Bible is placed in each cell, into which is admitted sufficient light to enable the occupant to read it. When thus immured in solitude, it may reasonably be expected, that the convict, reviewing his conduct and feeling its deplorable issue, will be brought to deep and sincere penitence, and that he will make the companion of his solitude the guide of his future life. More than sixty of the ninety-seven convicts now confined in prison, are believed to be under the age of thirty years.—The reformation of these young offenders, is an object of deep concern.

The short experiment which has been made at the prison, warrants the belief that in many instances such a result may be produced. Already the fierceness and obduracy which were displayed by the convicts, when confined together in the old prison, have been subdued by solitary confinement; and the most stubborn and abandoned, have become submissive and obedient.

The operations of the system for the employment of the prisoners, have not been sufficiently developed, to justify a definite conclusion re-

garding its pecuniary advantages. But it is confidently believed, that the prison will not, after it shall have been completed and furnished, occasion any further expense to the State. If this anticipation should prove to be correct, the saving to the State will in a short period equal the whole cost of the establishment; the average annual expense of New Gate Prison from its establishment, to the first of April, 1826, having exceeded five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

The definition of crimes by the Statute law, is not more essential to the security of the citizen, than the limitation of the punishment to be inflicted for each offence is, to the equal and satisfactory execution of the law. The act concerning crimes and punishments, wisely fixes the utmost length of time to which confinement in the State Prison may be extended, for the several offences punishable by imprisonment there; but only in three or four instances, does it limit the other extreme. The punishment, therefore, for a like crime, may at different times fluctuate, from the shortest assignable period, to confinement in the prison for any number of years, or even for life. But in a government of laws, whatever is susceptible of legislative regulation, ought to be the subject of it. To your consideration is submitted the expediency of fixing with more precision the period of confinement, for the respective crimes punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Uniformity in the execution of the laws, would thus be produced. The guilt of the accused having been settled, the punishment previously prescribed by law would be visited upon him. Neither the rights of the community on the one hand, nor the destiny of the transgressor for life on the other, would longer depend on judicial discretion.

In pursuance of a resolution, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, three auditors were appointed in October last, to examine and adjust the accounts of the overseers of New Gate Prison. A majority of the board assembled in March last, and made considerable progress in the examination of the accounts. But as the overseers had not entirely furnished the collection of the debts due the prison, nor adjusted all the accounts with its debtors, the auditors were unable to complete the business assigned to them at that time, and adjourned to the second Tuesday of the current month. It is expected that the board will be able to close the business, and make the report required by the resolution, before the termination of the present session of the General Assembly.

The expediency of permitting the sale of Lottery Tickets issued under the authority of other States is doubted. Lotteries give rise to, and cherish a spirit of adventure and gaming, demoralizing and destructive of regular habits of industry. The unwary are induced to invest their earnings in tickets, with the delusive hope of great gain, notwithstanding the strong probability of an ultimate loss. Disappointment leads to more desperate adventures, ending not unfrequently in poverty and crime. The renewal of the prohibition of such sales contained in the revised code, is deemed advisable.

The assembling of citizens annually selected by a free and enlightened community, to make and execute the laws, presents an interesting spectacle, exhibited no where but in our own country.

Bringing into our consultations a spirit of conciliation, excited by the transcendent obligations we are under in faithfulness to ourselves and to posterity, by united councils, to promote the public welfare and happiness, let us in harmony and singleness of purpose, proceed to discharge our high and responsible trust, reposing in the Beneficent Being who bore our forefathers from the arm of the oppressor, and sustained them here, amid unprecedented perils in the achievement of civil and religious freedom, to conduct our deliberations to the most auspicious results.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

General Assembly, May Session,
A. D. 1828.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

MARY AND ELLEN.

These little girls left the church-yard together, and slowly took the way that led to their own houses. They spoke but little, for their minds were full of thought. Mary was thinking of Heaven, and how happy her grandmother now was in that blessed and holy place, where she had so long wished to be. Ellen was very sad; she felt that she loved Mary better than ever she had done before, and she wished that she was more like her; and she thought that she too would learn to pray and try to love Jesus, as she was sure Mary did. But she felt that her heart was wicked, and that she was not able to do these things of herself; and this made her sorrowful. She had never had so much opportunity of instruction as Mary had. She had not been taught to read and understand the Bible, and she had never been to the Sunday-School, and had not heard so much of the love of Jesus for children, and that he even called "little children to come unto him."

"There," said Mary, as they stood opposite the door of a very humble dwelling, "that is where poor Mrs. M— lives you have often heard me speak of her, let us call and see how she is to-day." This aged female had been for a great many years afflicted with a tedious disease, and her shaking palsied limbs seemed scarcely able to support her, or to assist in providing the smallest necessary comfort. She was very poor, and lived entirely alone, except that now and then, some of her neighbours' children kindly visited her, and offered her their little services. Yet she was always cheerful and happy. She enjoyed the firm support of religion through all her trials, and the comfort of a good hope in the mercy of that blessed Saviour whom she had long known and loved. Mary was among her most frequent visitors, and she now seemed pleased to see both the little girls, and told them she felt quite as comfortable as usual. She then added, "I thank you, my dear children, for your kindness in coming to see such a poor old woman. But do not think I mean to complain, my

neighbours are all very kind to me, and though you may think I am very lonely here, yet I am not, for my Saviour is with me. 'His rod and his staff, they comfort me.' Seek this blessed Saviour, my dear children," she continued, "now in your early days. I am sure, if you should live even so many years as I have, you will never think that you found him a day too soon. Be sorry for your sins, and go to Him as humble penitent children, and He will not cast you off." The little girls looked at each other, but Ellen did not speak, though her heart was full. Mary busied herself for a few moments in making some arrangements for the comfort of Mrs. M— and as it was getting late, bade her good bye. They then separated from each other, and hastened to their respective homes.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

BURMAN MISSION.

(Continued from page 62.)

DEATH OF DR. JUDSON'S CHILD.

Amherst, April 26, 1827.

Dear Mother Hasseltine,

My little Maria lies by the side of her fond mother. The complaint, to which she was subject several months, proved incurable. She had the best medical advice: and the kind care of Mrs. Wade could not have been, in any respect, exceeded by that of her own mother. But all our efforts, and prayers, and tears, could not propitiate the cruel disease; the work of death went forward, and after the usual process, excruciating to a parent's heart, she ceased to breathe on the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. aged two years and three months. We then closed her faded eyes, and bound up her discoloured lips, where the dark touch of death first appeared, and folded her little hands on her cold breast. The next morning, we made her last bed, in the small enclosure that surrounds her mother's lonely grave. Together they rest in hope, under the hope-tree, (Hopia,) which stands at the head of the graves; and together, I trust, their spirits are rejoicing, after a short separation of precisely six months.

And I am left alone in the wide world. My own dear family I have buried; one in Rangoon, and two in Amherst. What remains for me, but to hold myself in readiness to follow the dear departed to that blessed world.

"Where my best friends, my kindred dwell,
Where God, my Saviour reigns?"

I remain, my dear mother, yours,
A. JUDSON, Jr.

LETTER FROM REV. MESSRS. JUDSON AND WADE, TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Amherst, June 7, 1827.

Rev. and dear Sir,

The Native Female Boarding School at present consists of fifteen girls, who are mostly between the ages of five and twelve years. Fourteen of them are Burmese or Talangs, and one an Armenian, whose parents both died during the war. We have named her Sarah Wayland. She is, though very young, of longer standing in the school than any other except Mary Hasseltine. Rachel Euphemia Thomson, or as we call her, Euphemia, is one of the youngest but most promising in the school. Beside these three, we have not given names to any of the scholars; and unless the Board particularly recommend it, we have thought it not advisable, on account of the peculiar difficulty the Burmese have in pronouncing foreign names, and for other reasons.

Mrs. Wade spends seven hours a day in the midst of the scholars, teaching them to read, and sew, and repeat from memory such elementary works as are prepared for them, religious and scientific. They are uncommonly attached to their instructress, and are characterized by a tractable, confiding disposition, which renders them easy of management.

We beg the prayers of all those who contribute to their support, that they may make that progress in useful knowledge, and that improvement in manners and morals, which will exert a meliorating influence on the society with which they will hereafter mingle; but above all, that their minds may be enlightened and their hearts inspired by the Holy Spirit to know and love the Saviour of sinners.

We remain, Rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully,
A. JUDSON.
J. WADE.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BOARDMAN'S JOURNAL, KEPT AT MAU-LA-MING.

July 15, 1827, Lord's-day. Before we had breakfasted, eight respectable Burmese came to the house, and thus accosted me:

"Teacher, is this your day for worship?" On being answered in the affirmative, they said, "We have come to hear you preach, we wish to know what this new religion is." I requested them to sit down, saying that I would tell them, as well as I could. I conversed with them both before and after breakfast, and as they spent three or four hours with me, I stated to them, as intelligibly as I could, the leading and prominent features of Christianity. It was all new to them, and it seemed to excite considerable wonder in their minds. They asked me many

questions, some of which were important, and others extremely trifling. According to my ability, I answered all their inquiries, frequently reading to them, and calling on one of them, to read from the translations and tracts; so that if they did not understand me, they might learn something from our books.

The peculiarities of Christianity seemed to them like idle tales, while they manifested a wondering interest in some things of the least importance in the system. After satisfying their curiosity the visitors quietly retired. O may it hereafter appear, that some seed sown to-day, has fallen into good ground! Several of these men were far advanced in age; one of them I judge had passed his seventieth year.

16. I have been reading the Memoirs of Mr. John Chamberlain, and feel reproved on account of my inactivity and want of skill in the Burman language. When he had been in Bengal only a year, he began to go abroad and hold forth to the Bengalees in their own language. I have been in India a year and a half, and yet I feel unprepared to do so. It is true, I was detained in Bengal more than a year, where I could not learn the language so rapidly as if I had been here. But leaving what is behind I desire to press forward; and perhaps I shall be able ere long to say a word to some profit. Even now, nothing but the divine blessing is wanted to make my words effectual to the salvation of these immortal souls.

17. Visited a poor Burman to-day, who is just gone with the dysentery. Seeing that he could live but a short time, I told him as simply as I could the story of Jesus' dying love. Many Burmans present listened attentively. May some good result from this occasional visit.

18. The poor man, whom I visited yesterday, died this morning. This shows me the importance of being instant in season and out of season, and of letting no opportunity of doing good pass unimproved. Had I not called on him yesterday, he probably would never have heard of the name of Jesus, till he should be summoned to appear before his judgment seat.

19. Attended the funeral of the poor man, who died yesterday. Being a poor man, he was buried—not burnt. I was induced to attend, in hope, that by showing kindness, I might gain the esteem and confidence of the people, and perhaps bring some of them to hear the gospel; and that I might perhaps have an opportunity to say a word to some one, which would impress his heart. I did speak quietly to several, on the doctrine of the resurrection and future judgment. They replied that their minds were dark and uncultivated like the jungle; they had not yet come to the true light; they had never heard such things before, &c. &c. Perhaps the Lord is preparing their uncultivated minds for the seed of life to be sown.

Some persons came to me after the funeral, and expressed great pleasure and approbation because I had been so kind as to attend. I spent an hour in giving them instruction as well as I could. But O, how imperfectly do I speak! I want a tongue like the pen of a ready writer.

21. Several persons called to-day to whom I spoke on the concerns of their souls, and they were very attentive. Among them were three merchants from Rangoon, who said they were about to return. Remembering that they are blessed who sow their seed beside all waters, and that we know not whether shall prosper this or that, I conversed with them a little; and considering that they might never have another opportunity of hearing the gospel, or of learning the way of salvation, I gave each of them a small portion of the Scriptures. This seed of life, though it should not find a friendly soil immediately, may hereafter be lodged in some distant spot, where it will bear fruit unto life eternal. One of the merchants read to the others for some time, and they departed, saying they would read the books daily.

To be concluded in our next.

BUTCHERY OF THE VAUDOIS IN CALABRIA.

The London Quarterly Review for January, 1828, contains a review of Dr. M'Crie's "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy, in the Sixteenth Century," and extracts from that work a letter from a Roman Catholic, describing the sufferings of a colony of Vaudois, or Waldenses, who had emigrated to Calabria, in the southern part of Italy. The writer of the letter was an eye witness of what he relates. The colony was completely exterminated because they would not attend mass, and renounce their principles and faith for those of the Romish Church. The letter follows.—C. Star.

Most Illustrious Sir.—Having written you from time to time what has been done here in the affair of heresy, I have now to inform you of the dreadful justice which began to be executed on these Lutherans early this morning, being the 11th of June; and, to tell you the truth, I can compare it to nothing but the slaughter of so many sheep. They were all shut up in one house, as in a sheep-fold: the executioner went, and bringing out one of

them, covered his face with a napkin or bands, as we call it, and causing him to kneel down, cut his throat with a knife. Then, taking off the bloody napkin, he went and brought out another, whom he put to death after the same manner. In this way, the whole number, amounting to eighty-eight, were butchered. I leave you to figure to yourself the lamentable spectacle, for I scarcely can refrain from tears while I write; nor was there any person, who, after witnessing the execution of one, could stand to look on a second. The meekness and patience with which they went to martyrdom and death were incredible. Some of them, at their death professed themselves of the same faith with us, but the greater part died in their cursed obstinacy. All the old men met their death with cheerfulness, but the young exhibited symptoms of fear.

According to orders, wagons were already come to carry away the dead bodies, which are appointed to be quartered and hung up on the public roads from one end of Calabria to the other. Unless his holiness and the viceroy of Naples command the Marquess de Bruccianici, the governor of this province, to stay his hand, and leave off, he will go on to put others to the torture, and multiply the executions until he has destroyed the whole. Even to-day, a decree has passed, that a hundred grown-up women shall be put to the question, and afterwards executed.

The heretics taken at Calabria amount to sixteen hundred, all of whom are condemned; but only eighty-eight have as yet been put to death.

'Lest the reader,' continues Dr. M'Crie, 'should be inclined to doubt the truth of such horrid atrocities, the following summary account of them by a Neapolitan historian of that age, may be added.' After giving some account of the Calabrian heretics, he says—

Some had their throats cut, others were sawn through the middle, and others thrown from the top of a high cliff; all were cruelly but deservedly put to death. It was strange to hear of their obstinacy; for while the father saw the son put to death, and the son his father, they not only gave no symptoms of grief, but said, joyfully, that they would be angels of God: so much had the devil, to whom they had given themselves up as a prey, deceived them.

Dr. M'Crie thus winds up this miserable narrative.

By the time that the persecutors were glutted with blood, it was not difficult to dispose of the prisoners who remained. The men were sent to the Spanish galleys; the women and children were sold for slaves; and, with the exception of a few who renounced their faith, the whole colony was exterminated. "Many a time have they afflicted me from my youth," may the race of the Waldenses say, "Many a time have they afflicted me from my youth; my blood, the violence done to me and to my flesh be upon" Rome!

RELIGION IN PRUSSIA.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Kniwell, of Dantzig, to the General Lutheran Synod of the United States, says, "I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to give you some information of the state of religion in this country. I will merely say a few words on the Province of East and West Prussia, in which I reside. It is indeed a splendid evidence of the divinity of our heavenly King, and a glorious fulfilment of his promise in Mark xiii. 31, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away,' that we see the spark of Gospel light, which had long been concealed beneath the darkness of human wisdom and the traditions of men, warming the hearts of multitudes and blazing forth with increasing lustre. Since the Gospel is again preached in its purity, and the doctrines of human depravity, and repentance, and faith in the divine Redeemer, are freely and generally inculcated, public worship is again attended, and religion prospers. The deep interest which is felt in Bible and Missionary Societies, the cheerful aid afforded to every object connected with the progress of religion, the erection of new churches, and the repairing of such as were decayed; all these circumstances afford the strongest evidence that religion is in a very prosperous state. There are indeed still many left who advocate the cause of error, and some who have fallen into enthusiasm, and given occasion to the enemy to ridicule the devotion of those who worship God in spirit and in truth."

"Richard Twiss and I," says Dr. Kitchen-er, "were visiting together one evening, when the master of the house invited R. T. to play at whist. He immediately gave him one of his significant stares, and said, 'No, no—pray, Sir, what have you seen me do, since I came into this room, so exceedingly silly, that you ask me to play at cards.'"

ÆTNA

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